A mild volce bade he be stated, and that at timed. "Praise be to God that thou hast at tained!"

Then follows the conversation, or rather the address of the Beha, for he did the talking The good of the world and the happiness of nations were his themes, and his prediction was that fruitless strifes and ruinous was shall pass away, and the "Most Great Peace shall come." Let not a man glory, he said in this that he loves his country, let him rathe placy in this that he loves his kind.

country, the converts all give the same re

AERONAUT'S LOCKJAW.

Maloney lits Life.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN HAS LITTLE DIF-FIGULTY IN GEITING SERVANTS.

The Feminine Head of a House Who Seems to Have Reduced the Management of Her Establishment to a Science Gives the Public the Benefit of Her Experience,

'A Grandmother" youthful enough, manifestly, to justify her resort to the screen of a. my day, whatever years mark her glory, has stations forth with a firm foot and frank grace which is delightful in the current numbee of Arradian's Magazine with "A Solution of the Domestic Problem" that in the form of its presentation is refreshing and commands itself to a public surfeited with specious volubility from students of domestic science who see dire things ahead of all who live as a household. The terrors of the servant problem lose their frightful mien before "A Grandmother" who comes cheerily to the front, not with a wail about domestics, but with a simple suggestion to mistresses and a few observations of the operation of a little common ense in well-regulated and smooth-running households. She scorns the fears of the timid, who "to avert the revolution impending in

from the maids being relieved of their caps to the masters being deprived of their dinners." Little difficulty have we ever found," she says, 'in getting servants, and none at all in keeping them, and our establishment is of the modest. raiddle-class sort under review, consisting n fact, if not in theories: it is well to be exact) of four female servants who have plenty of work and moderate wages."

is from an experience of thirty years that "A Grandmother" speaks, an experience "stretchsimilar experience." Therefore she feels justifled in criticising a "melancholy problem" and in suggesting some other than what she refers to as the "somewhat comical solutions" shich have been already put forward. "A Grandm wher" is indubitably a grandmother of men. former contributor to Macmillan's, an "ardent Cormer, who seems less-regardful of husbands and of incomes than of cooks." She quotes from the ardent one a "somewhat fanciful des ription-rising almost into poetry, certainly transcending any reasonable prose interpretation-of a middle-class cook, 'No people sho call themselves educated will ever consent to choose an occupation which entails spending their entire lives, day after day, in washing with it Ruskin's definition of cookery as combining "the economy of your grandmothers and the science of modern chemistry, English thoroughness, French art, and Arabian hospi-

not a case of always and uninterrupted washing-up of dishes at the sculiery sink, adding disheatly: "If it be permitted to us also to rise into poetry, we would urge that No one is so accursed by fate. No one so utterly desolate, But some heart though unknown

is well to remember, she says, that it is

Responds unto his own Responds unto his own
and occasionally asks him, the master of the
house at least, out to dinner, when the mistress's
washing-up requirements would probably be
halted to an egg cup or so."
The author thinks that in the common habit
of deploring the fearful difficulty in securing
satisfactory domestic servants the fact is lost
sight of that skilled labor is always comparatively rare. Three months' training may make
a dast maid, but as many years, "added to intidigence, will hardly produce a tolerable
sauce!"

trandmother, grown young again and toler-Grandmother, grown young again and tolerat with the second generation, willing to make concessions, yet confesses to a prejudice or two. "Now in so far as such civilized adjuncts to the scullery sink are, as Mrs. Major declares them to be, not merely useless, but absolutely susseless,' by all means let them go; and, with a pang certainly, but yet contentedly, sooner than see it tarnished, we might even consent, as exhorted, to substitute glass or earthenware for every bit of our cherished silver, except spoons and forks."

sexholited, to our cherished silver, except spoons and forks."
Proceeding with her reductio ad absurdum she submits, however, that even small estatrishments need not "reduce their drawing rooms to six chairs and a sofa en suite so long as they own a daughter and that daughter owns a bicycle. For the energy which uses so willingly the rag and the oil can might surely be diverted occasionally to the dusting brush and the plate leather."

The grandmother cannot be prevailed upon however, in the face of living experience justified in the second generation, to accept the views of the pessimistical criefs of we and buzzards of reform. "In our experience," she says, "the silver and the knickknacks are no stumbling states and the silver and the management."

The grandmother cannot be prevalled upon, however, in the face of living experience, justified in the second generation, to accept the views of the pessimistical criego for we and buzzards of reform. "In our experience," she says, "the silver and the knickhaneks are no stumbling blocks, servants finding in the management of the flowers a relief to the monotony of the work which Mrs. Major elsewhere complains of." Mrs. Major also complained that wages were soon to become a serious matter, and that housewives would have to pay from £35 to £50 a voar. Wideawake grandmother hears another voice. "As some set-off to any special fears on this head," she says, "we seem to have heard that the rate of wages in all classes, from the agricultural laborer upward, has considerably increased in the last twenty years. And soothing statistical schoes seem to have followed concerning a considerable cheapening of clothes and of pephaps sugar and some other things, which are supposed to have set the balance straight agoin, and which at least suggest a possibility of saving in something else.

Her optimism persists, and she says again: "That money, however, is not the only, nor perhaps always the first consideration with servants, that tact and kindliness tto say nothing of regularly paid wages, reckon with them as make-weights against hard work and monetony, she ventures to offer to Mrs. Major as a fact gleaned from her own modest experience of housekeeping.

A ready fact which might profitably be purloned from "A Grandmother," inasmuch as it is so generally lost sight of in ordinary conversation, where much is heard as to why girls prefer factory to household service, is enhodied in her statement that, except that the hours are not fixed, the servants in properly regulated households have as many hours at their disposal as the girls in a factory or a shon have. Many servants have a week or a fortnight's annual heliday, some mistresses permit a few days' visit by relatives of the servant, and there is always from time to time the

revolution will be found sufficient. The bulses of the test state spherical and measure 3-16 inch in diameter. The Macmillan writer falls to see through her randmether's glasses, if she wears them, the sontemptible tyrunny," as it has been called, combelling household servants to wear the results of the tests are spherical and measure 3-16 inch in diameter. The following are the results of the tests are spherical and measure 3-16 inch in diameter. The following are the results of the tests are spherical and measure 3-16 inch in the sontemptible tyrunny, as it has been called, combelling household servants to wear the results of the tests are spherical and measure 3-16 inch in diameter. The following are the results of the tests are spherical and measure 3-16 inch in diameter. The following are the results of the state spherical and measure 3-16 inch in diameter. The following are the results of the state spherical and measure 3-16 inch in diameter. The following are the results of the state and promote of spherical and measure 3-16 inch in diameter. The following are the results of the state and the rate of 3,000 a minute base been discharged from the gain. The shots consisted of nickel stee, some of brass as used in France), lead and chilled metal it was tested seven lines privately, no motor shots consisted of nickel stee, some of brass as used in France), lead and chilled metal it was tested seven lines privately, no motor was used nor is one yet attached to the gain. The shots consisted of nickel stee, some of brass as used in France), lead and chilled metal it was tested seven lines privately, no motor was used nor is one yet attached to the gain that the young leads of the same constructed for an electric motor will produce any educated for other employments will go of the gain was not, of course, attained, but the practical division between overtaining and underedually educated for a seven was dead of the same service of the same service of the same service of the same service and the same service of the Asproperty, astemperately, "A Grandmother" characterizes the woman whose radical views she is combating as "this dangerous advosate," who has said that "only girls who are too carry educated for other employments will go stay servants," and she draws a careful discontinuous and servants, and she draws a careful discontinuous and servants.

perhaps the more logical, and succeeds better n making servants and mistress alike un-

omfortable."

"Or a verity," she says, "none of the evils enumerated by Mrs. Major, no one of the troubles in getting servants, no one of the troubles in keeping them, exists where the mistress of the house understands her share in the duties thereof. Gracious household ways is a homely lore which high schools do not teach and which colleges stifle. Neither can the mistress who, to parody a famous phrase, "gives up to the platform what was meant for the hearth' fairly expect to be equally effective in both departments. That eloquent sort, however intense their perorations on the subject of service, will never keep serviants and rarely engage the right ones. The needs of the near are lost in the dues of the far."

So, "A Grandmother's" solution of the do-

duly lives" propose remedies varying Two Cents for Everybody Who Asks for Aid

ing now into the second generation of a happy | give on that day the same amount to each per-

She pays her respects in the beginning to a church for that matter, it is a rule with German Karim, who called Dr. Kheiraila to task, and it worth while for the professional beggar to leave his regular work of holding up pedestrians on the streets. A good many, however, do change the character of their work on this one day of the week and call at the priests' houses in different German parishes. Some of them have been known to make more than \$1 in this manner and that is a good deal better than they

do generally on the sidewalks. In all German parishes the day on which the priest gives alms is the same. This day is Mon-From dawn to midnight of every Monday in the year the German priest is visited by a regular cliente e of panhandiers, professional beggars and, perhaps, a few deserving poor. All of them go through the form of asking to see the priest, but when the two cents are dropped into their hands the object of their visit has been accomplished and they are off for the next house where they know the same liberality will be found.

of dispensing the alms. This keeps her busy from morning till night. At intervals of what seem only a very few minutes the door bell rings until the last of about 200 applicants

has been satisfied.

In the front door of most houses occupied by German priests there is a little window and it is through this window that all day on Monit is through this window that all day on Monday the cents drop into the waiting hands of the deserving and the undeserving allke. As those asking for this aid can hardly be expected to make change, the German priest sees to it that when Monday morning comes he has \$3 or \$4 in cents. These are kept in a convenient place in the kitchen so the servant can get the required amount before she answers the bell and opens the shutter to see who is without. On Monday the chances are ten to one that a caller is a beggar, so the door is never opened until a survey is made of the person outside.

ten to one that a can't is never opened until a survey is made of person outside.

As it is the rule with those seeking aid, including tramps and those with whom begging is a profession, to ask to see the priest the servant has to be a person of discrimination.

Some times mistakes are made. It is with some times mistakes are made, and more than

The second of th

THE NEW BELIEF, BABISM.

AMERICAN CONVERTS TO A FAITH FROM THE EAST.

They Believe That Christ Has Come to Earth Again and Is Living at Acre, Syria-Rival Teachers of It Here-Some of the Women Who Have Become Babists.

That Christ has returned to this world, and now dwelling in Acre, Syria, fulfilling proph-

platform what was meant for the hearth' fairly expect to be equally effective in both department of the promitions on the subject of service, will be preventions on the subject of service, will be serviced to the service of the se

Singular as it may seem, a large number of well-educated and well-to-do people took up he cult, among others Mrs. Phoebe Hearst of San Francisco, Miss Lillian Whiting of Boston, Miss Farmer, the founder of Greenacre Colony n Maine, and Mme. Aurella C. Poté of this city. There were a number of men in the several classes, but the women outnumbered them ten to one. Kheiralla taught these people that the Bab religion would in time outgrow all others, and that the present head of it was the reincarnated Jesus. He is, the doctor stated,

a prisoner in the city of Acre, Syria. Babism originated in Persia in the year 1845. when Mirza Ali Muhammed, a young man of noble family and a descendant of the Prophet Mahomet, started out to teach Babhood, The word bab means gate, and he said that he was the channel or gate of grace. Those who listened to Dr. Kheiralla learned very little about Babism, but some among them were enterprising enough to search the public libraries for information about the Bab religion. Not much had been printed on the subject, but the encyclopedias and one or two foreign magazines contain some facts, and Prof. Bronne of Cambridge University has written entertainingly of the sect in his "Year Among the Persians" and other works

Dr. Kheiralla is not authority for this statement, but nevertheless it is true, that what he eaches is nothing more or less than an esoteric Mohammedanism, modernized and Americanized so that educated people may not be repelled by some Eastern doctrines.

Signs and wonders are said to have accompanied the birth and earliest infancy of Mirza Ali, the founder of Babism, and he was put to death by the Persian Government, thereby securing for himself the martyr's crown. The prophecy he made was that one was to follow greater than he. In his teachings he advocated the restriction of polygamy and advised his followers to have not more than four wives.

His teachings were an advance in morality on rance. Asket if the Beha will ever come. cluding tramps and those with whom beggins is a profession, to ask to see the priest the servant has to be a person of discrimination. Some times mistakes are the servant has the customary two cents that the applicants at the customary two cents that the applicants as the customary two cents that the applicants are the seven divided in getting past the servant.

Very few of the beggars are ever noticed in the priest's congregation, nor are they even divided the partial that the gets any more than those who were not successful in getting past the servant.

Very few of the beggars are ever noticed in the priest is considered to the partial that the gets are the partial that the gets are provided in the form of the German priests' houses regularly ever. Monday and collecting in this manner enough to procure by careful management food and shelter until the next alms day comes around. It is often before daylight when the door bell sives the signal that the day's business has begun and its generally late at their before the little window closes on the last of the priest is generally on their faces as they turn from the door. With others it different, and even though the amount is small as mile on the faces of some shows that they are anyreciative of the priests generosity. But these are few compared to the other class for he far the larger part of the compared to the other class for he far the larger part of the compared to the other class of the priests generosity. An other than the present Christ was born in both the priest is generally on their faces as they turn from the door. With others it different, and even though the applicant of the priest is different blettly for men to dispose of their wices as they choose, and they are anyreciative of the compared to the compared to the com His teachings were an advance in morality on

CENTRAL PARK SQUIRRELS.

both in this city and in Chicago. Miss Farmer, it seems, wrote out fifteen questions that she desired to put to the Beha, and had the paper containing them folded between the pages of her Bible which she held in her hand. As she was ushered into the audience hall the secretary of the Master told her to stop a moment, and then repeated to her what the Master instructed him to say to her. She heard from his lips the fifteen questions she had brought with her! So impressed was she with this revelation of his superior knowledge that she fainted. Subsequent interviews confirmed her faith and increased her desire to serve the Master's cause, and she has returned to her home convinced that she has seen and talked with the reincarnated Christ. AN ENDLESS SOURCE OF DELIGHT TO VISITORS, YOUNG AND OLD. Intrusted, Practically, to the Care of the Public-The Number in the Park and How It Varies-The Animals Often Photographed. No census has ever been taken of the squirrels

been large-

of Central Park, but, if it were possible to count them, their number would probably fall much below common expectation. Some people fancy that there must be thousandbut there are in fact probably not more than two or three hundred, if so many; they might not really exceed 150. Their number varies from year to year.

other years; but their number is not so much less that the difference would be noted, except by persons well acquainted with them and familiar with them from year to year. The difference in their number from year to year is due to a variety of causes. If they could hold the gain they make by natural increase, their number would soon be much greater than it is; but, kindly as they are here treated, they are yet liable to many vicissitudes. They are of course subject to death by accident. the course of a year a considerable number may be destroyed by cats and dogs. Now and then a park squirrel finds its way into a squirrel pie in the home of somebody who has bagged it on his way across the park. Some of Central Park's squirrels have been taken at one time and another by the Park Department authorities for the stocking of other city

Squirrels even to the number thus remaining would perhaps be considered too many by those whose special inclination was toward birds, for as squirrels are killed by cats and dogs so squirrels kill birds. But others equally interested who may look at the parks from another point of view, say that birds come and go, but squirrels do not, and so they would not banish the squirrels. This last-described view is one that would certainly be shared by many thousands of visitors to the park, young and old, who find in the squirrels a source of great enjoyment. Among the manifold and varied attractions of Central Park there are very few that give more pleasure to the public and the squirrels are practically in the public the base of which was wound a small white turban.

"The face of him on whom I gazed I can never forget, though I cannot describe it. Those piereing eyes seemed to read one's very soul; power and authority sat on that ample brow; while the deep lines on the forehead and face implied an age which the jet-black hair and beard flowing down in indistinguishable luxuriance almost to the wais tseemed to belie. No need to ask in whose presence I steod, as I bowed myself before one who is the object of a devotion and love which kings might envy and emperors sigh for in vain. A mild voice bade me be seated, and then continued. 'Praise be to God that thou has tattained!" charge. If occasion should require, through some long-continued stress of bitter weather, when visitors to the park were few and the squirrels' ordinary sumplies were thus cut off and their stores should be exhausted or beyond reach, the Park Department would take care that the squirrels were amply provided with food. As it is, the work is left to the publie, and generously does the public provide.

There are in the park nut-bearing forest trees that would far more than amply supply the squirrels' needs for food, but, quick as the squirrel is, the foraging small boy gets ahead of the squirrel in gathering these; and what the small boy misses are likely to be gathered up with the leaves and other debris taken up in keeping the park in order. But the squirrel never misses those; he has more nuts than he can eat, brought to him by his friend the public. glave in this that he loves his kind."

The Beha, who has now a following reckoned at about four millions in Persia and the surrouncing countries, is said to be 50 years of age He has been in extle since childhood and for thirty years has been practically a prisoner in Acre, although he has entire liberty within the limits of that district. He is not an eincated man, never having attended any school, yet he is sair to be able to discuss intelligently every subject, and knows the history of all persons who enters his presence, and can tell them all the incidents of their lives, together with their characteristics and thoughts.

In New York, at Carnegle Hall, in two different studios, one can hear the teachings of the Beha every Sunday afternoon and evening during the season. Mr. Dodge, who was the Chicago convert of Dr. Kheirallı and Mme. Aurella C. Pote, hold meetings regularly. Women of all denominational beliefs and men of no beliefs gather in these studios and hear lectures read and listen to instruction from the books written by the Beha.

To the matter-of-fact American the high flown Eastern style of the writings of the Beha, and particularly the prayers given to believers to use is not attractive or pleasing, but the converts, who once accept the Beha as Christ and unite themselves in this country, swallow all the extravagance of language without comment. And as soon as they get a smattering of the teaching, they set out to interest their The Central Park squirrel, like any other, lives in a hole in a hollow tree, if he can find one to live in: those that can't find hollows build for themselves a winter home with leaves in the crotch of a tree.

The tameness of Central Park's squirrels is proverbial, and there are many of them that will take food freely from friendly hands. There is many a youngster whose heart has fairly futtered with joyous pride when at last one of these charming little creatures of the forest has come up to him and taken a nut from his fingers. Among the many sights of one sort and another to be seen in Central Park there are not a very great many more pleasing than that of some father trying to give his child this pleasure. He kneels beside the little fellow to steady him and encourage him, calling at the same time to the wily little squirrel that is takeng his time in approaching. The man waits patiently and the boy eagerly, while the perky little squirrel with electrically quick but silent moves works nearer and nearer. It is a common thing for people who come upon such a group, as, for instance, on rounding a bend in a path, to sheer off as far as possible and pass by quitly, so as not to frighten the squirrel. And ing the child standing thrilled with delight, The children love the squirrels; but then so does

There's no end to the people that bring nuts to the park for them, and if they can't get the as they are about to do so, something startles them and holds them back, they toss the nuts to the squirrels; they like to feed them. The squirrels don't eat all the nuts they get. Some they store, if they have a place to store them, and some they plant here and there in the ground, An Affliction That Came Near Costing Daniel intending no doubt to remember where, as perhaps they do, though it would seem as though many of these thus buried must be forgotten Oakland, Oct. 7.—Those who witnessed the balloon ascension and parachute jump at the and left to decay. But all such losses are made up many times over by generous givers, who Oakland Park to-day were horrified at the sight of a mishap which it seemed would result in the death of Aeronaut Daniel Maloney. He give freely, and let the squirrels take what is offered as they will from the giver's hands or from the ground upon which it has been tossed. went up hanging by his teeth to a strap and And then there are givers who appear to hold with the squirrels special friendly relations,

There's an old gentleman who comes to the Park, bringing a pocketful of nuts for the squirrels, who carries a cane. Sitting on a bench in the Park he holds his cane, ferrule resting upon the ground, upright beside him, and, with the fingers of the hand with which he holds it taps gently on the head of the cane with a nut. Squirrels come and run up the

cane and take this nut from his fingers. There's another man who comes with a pocket full of nuts and sits down on a bench, in which position that pocket seems to gape conveniently open; taking from another pocket a newspaper he begins to read. Pretty soon squirrels come hopping along on the ground. and mount the bench and trip along to where the man reading the newspaper is sitting. Alongside of him they sit up and glance around in the quick way and then dip their head into his pocket and help themselves to nuts. They are very careful not to disturb the man, and the man reading the newspaper is very careful

in the death of Aeronaut Daniel Maloney. He went up hanging by his teeth to a strap and remained in that position so long that his jaws became set and it was with the greatest difficulty that he managed to get loose and climb up to the trapeze from which he was to cut himself loose to make the parachute jump.

By the time he succeeded in doing this the balloon had reached an elevation of 1.500 feet, and had then descended to within 400 feet of the ground. There was not distance enough to allow the parachute to inflate itself properly and it looked as if Maloney would surely be killed. The air was very still and those who had watched the ascension saw the parachute coming down within loss than a hundred yards of the point where the balloon had been loosened a few minutes before.

Fortunately for Maloney, the parachute struck in the top of a large gum tree, and though he was unable to cling to the branches and save himself, his fall was broken to such an extent that he was not killed. He fell from the tree to the ground, a distance of forty feet, but it was though the branches of the trees and when he struck the ground he was able with the assistance of friends to walk to his dressing-room, where he was attended by a physician. His injuries consisted chiefly of numerous bruises. At the time he was examined this afternoon it was not thought that he was seriously hurt, unless it might be that it should develop that he had suffered internal injuries.

Charles Vosmer, who is the manager of the park, in speaking of the accident, said be could explain it in no other way than that Maloney's jaws became "looked," as the aeronauts term it, and that when he wasted to climp on the trapeze and cut loose he was unable to do so.

"This looking," explained Vosmer, "is caused by hanging by the jaws so long that they become set or rigid, and every one who has ever gone up in a balloon in that manner knows what that means. It was Maloney's intention to go up about soo feet and then make his iump. This was his first ascension here. Some of the Park's squirrels will come to a carriage for nuts. A lady, driving, halts at some favorable spot, where perhaps she has stopped before, and taps with a nut gently on the rim of one of the carriage wheels. A squirrel comes near, his bushy little banner waving; coming nearer with his characteristic approaches he makes finally a dash for the ear-

riage and flys up the wheel to be rewarded with Photographed? Why, if one could have a dollar for every time the squirrels of Central Park have been photographed he could spend the rest of his life taking photographs himself. if he wanted to. They have been photographed walking and running, and hippity-hopping, and scrambling up trees, and peeking out nuts, and in pretty much all of the innumerable attitudes and shades of attitude that agile little squirrels can assume. Sometimes two persons get the same squirrel in successive seconds. Here for example was a small boy small boy bright and earnest and carrying a

camera. Sister with a camera, too. They stop to look at a squirrel running along on the grass near the path and the squirrel stops to look at them and sits up and regards them, the small boy, in particular, with a look that seems really to indicate a sort of puzzled wonder. But the small boy has been focussing him all this time, and the instant the squirrel settles in that attitude, snap! goes the boy's camera; and the squirrel jumps, and snap! his sister has taken him as he jumps. Now will they, or will they not, these two young people, enjoy looking at those two pictures when they get them finished?

An endless source of amusement and delight are the squirrels of Central Park.

Some Recipes for Putting Up Tomatoes and Other Seasonable Things.

PRESERVING TIME NOW.

It was the housewife's glory in former days have her pantry shelves arranged with rows and rows of glistening jars of preserved fruit and jam. Here was a vista of color as exquisite to the eye of a connoisseur as the tones of an old rug or the shadings of a cherished pipe. In the preserve closet one was in a veritable Orient. There was the scarlet of currant and the deeper crimson of cherries showing against the dim murky greens of pickles. Then there were the gold of peaches, the deep purplish red of plums, the Parian of pineapple and the Pompeiian tones of the tonato. To prepare these was one of her autumn duties.

Tomatoes are capable of many preserving This year they are not so numerous as in some processes. They may be put up with salt and spice as a vegetable or a catsup and again when cooked with ginger and sugar and cloves. they lose their identity as tomatoes and are like the mystical preserves of India. Such are the tomato figs made from the small yellow tomatoes, now plentiful in the markets. The tomatoes are first scalded and the skins removed without breaking the fruit, then weighed, allowing just half as much sugar as there is fruit. The tomatoes and sugar are then packed in layers in earthen jars and allowed to stand for twentyfour hours. Then drain the juice from the fruit, add to it a pound of sugar for each pint of juice; put them together in a preserving kettle over the fire and boil them. When the syrup thus made is boiling, put in the tomatoes and continue the boiling until they look clear, removing all seum as it rises. Pour the toparks, though the number thus used has not matoes into earthen jars and let them stand for two days. Again drain off the syrup, boil up once, pour it again over the fruit and et them stand two days longer. At the end of that time take the tomatoes from the syrup, lay them on sieves or dishes and dry them for week, putting them in the sun every day and turning them over twice a day. If the dry pack them in wooden boxes with dry sugar etween the layers and keep them in a dry

A less elaborate sweet is the preserved tonato which may be made from the red or the mall yellow fruit, which must be ripe and sound. Peel by scalding, keeping the fruit whole. Allow equal weight in sugar and fruit and for each pound of sugar allow half a lemon, sliced

that the fox can't get his feet out.

There are three or four raccoons, including one young one. They are all as fat and plump as can be, and they are all tremendously fond of peanuts. Gray fox, next door, likes peanuts, too, but he doesn't begin to get so many as the raccoons. Doubtless one reason for this is that the wire screen makes his appeal for peanuts less striking and attractive than that of the raccoons, who thrust their forelegs, as arms, out between the bars to their full length. And then there are more of the raccoons and they stir up more excitement among themselves, and they make a heap more fun than sober, earnest gray fox. So that while the raccoons are getting lots of peanuts and having the greatest time ever was, the fox is pacing back and forth and round and round in his section and now and then standing up on his hind legs at the front and raising his nose above the level of the wire screen anxious for peanuts but getting mighty few.

The raccoons thrust their fore legs out between the bars, clear to the shoulder, and strain their bodies against the bars hard so as to extend their legs outward to the last possible fraction of an inch that they can be stretched beyond the cage. The two legs are thrust out, a bar between them, at the animal's body, to come together at the extended feet. In position they are as one's arms would be extended in front with the feet brought together at the point are most likely to suggest, however, is a pair of long-slender, attenuated sugar tongs. The purpose that the two feet serve here of course is plainly and simply that of two eager, out stretched hands; and they are not outstretched in vain.

A middling sized boy bending over the railing can just about put a nut between the two

stretched hands; and they are not outstretched in vain.

A middling sized boy bending over the railing can just about put a nut between the two hands that are waiting thus to clase it. The boy may draw hack a little, or hold it for a moment just clear of the tips of the raccoon's fingers, to see the 'coon strain and crowd against the bars in an effort to extend his fingers the fraction of an inch further required to grasp the prize, but the boy doesn't keep him waiting long; it's too much fun to see the raccoon take it in and eat it. He puts the end of the nut, carried lengthwise, between the 'coon's slender feet, and that's all the 'coon sixs. Instantly these hands are drawn back with the nut, and the 'coon eats it, or has a scrap with some other 'coon for the final possession of it, the 'coons getting mixed up together and falling over one another in these little scraps in a manner anusing to see.

HAWAII'S FIRST CANVASS:

THREE PARTIES TRYING TO CON-TROL THE ISLANDS.

The Republicans Apparently in the Lead -Samuel Parker, a Millionaire Native, Likely to Be Sent to Congress-Home

Kulers Wont Fuse With Democrats. HONOLULU, Sept. 28.-The political camsaign in Hawaii has several odd complications. It being the first national election since the islands became a territorial part of the Union, he voters are taking the keenest interest in the progress of the contest. Although there can be no vote for President, the expressions, "I believe McKinley will carry the Islands," "16 to 1 is a dead Issue here," and similar ones are heard frequently. The only national contest here will be for a Representative in

Hawaii has three distinct political parties and each has put in the field a full ticket of local and Territorial candidates, or will do so nortly. They are Republicans, Democrats and Independents. The census returns are not yet known, but it is thought the population of the islands will exceed 120,000 and that 15,-000 votes may be polled in November.

The Republicans appear to be easily the ominant party. Their candidate for Territorial Representative is Samuel Parker. He was a delegate to the National Convention n Philadelphia and those who attended that gathering may remember the stalwart and swarthy standard bearer from the Pearl of the Pacific. He is one of the really conspicuous men of the Territory, if not the most conspicuis. He owns a vast cattle ranch on the island of Hawaii embracing more than 300,000 acres of grazing land. When asked how many cattle e owned, Mr. Parker replied:
"I tell the assessor I have 120,000, but there

may be 200 000 "

He practically controls the entire beef prodet of the Territory so far as it can be conweather should be damp the tomato figs should be dried in a warm room. When they are quite Parker has a splendid summer home and he maintains one of the finest residences in Honolulu. He is rated as a millionaire. His anestors were chiefs of the island and Mrs. Parker also descended from the most aristocratio Hawaiian stock. He speaks English perfectly and is a philanthropist. Yesterday he talked of his campaign for Representative. He said:

minto which may be made from the red of the small point with, which assists being and first and for each pound of sugar allow half a lemon, sied the lemons in the preserving kettle with justice of the lemons in the preserving kettle with justice of the lemons in the preserving kettle with justice of the lemons in the preserving kettle with justice of the lemons in the preserving kettle with justice of the lemons of the to Washington. I know the temper of the people

THE CABMAN AND THE ORGANIST, With Rather More About the Cabhorse and the Hand Organ.

A hand-organ man, trudging the other day down lower Broadway with a piano organ on wheels, halted at one spot outside of two hansom cabs that stood by the curb, headed in the same direction, but with a little space between the rear of the forward cab and the horse of the cab back of it so that the organ was in sight from the sidewalk.

Pausing there with the back of the organ opposite that space and with one corner of it close to the back of the forward hanson and of the rear cab, apparently without any thought whatever of anything except to stop along at regular intervals somewhere, the organ grinder promptly began turning the crank, grinding out volumes of sound.

What night have happened at that but for with the first sound of the tomahawk-like notes the cabmen of the rear cab seized his horse's bridle and held him gently, but firmly, and meanwhile kindly stroked the animal's nose, But the really remarkable thing about this incident lay in what the cabman did not do to the organist who had thus seemingly without a moment's thought as to consequences suddenly started up his sawmill within a foot of the horse's head.

the prize, but the boy doesn't keep him waiting long; it's too much fun to see the raccoon take it in and eat it. He puts the end of the nut, can the reconstant to the coon asks. Instantly the long thing between the coon's slender feet, and that's all the 'coon asks. Instantly these hands are drawn back with the nut, and the 'coon eats it, or has a scrap with some other con for the final possession of it, the 'coons getting mixed up together and falling over one another in these little scraps in a manner amusing to see.

There is one raccoon that seems at times to act as a sort of toll gatherer, or receiver or solicitor for the whole lot. He puts out his back and gives them a switch that throws the floor of the cage for the others, at the same time extending his hands in front again for another reanut.

Then there's one of the raccoons that when the eather shows to get it by strategy for himself. He acttles down on the floor of the cage when the tailend of his body against the two scrappers and pushes back, hard as he knows how, and crowds them away from the peanut to get it for himself, if he can.

The raccoon make lots of fun and they draw the people. Pity tha' gray fox next door, so solemn, couldn't take a brace and make a bluff at laughing, whether he felt that way or not. He'd get more peanuts.